Perceptions of MSME Actors Towards Using QRIS as a Cash Transaction Tool in Area Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to examine the perceptions of MSME actors regarding the use of QRIS as a non-cash transaction tool in the area of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, where the variables of perceived ease of use, perceived benefits, perceived risks, and perceived security represent perceptions. This type of research is quantitative, and the data used is primary. The data collection process in this study was conducted by distributing a questionnaire to respondents using Google Forms. Data analysis techniques with research instrument testing, classical assumption testing, multiple linear regression analysis, and hypothesis testing. Data processing using the SPSS program. The research results indicate that the perception of ease of use significantly affects the use of QRIS among MSME actors in the area of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, the perception of benefits substantially affects the use of QRIS among MSME actors in the area of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, the perception of risk does not significantly affect the use of QRIS among MSME actors in the area of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, and the perception of security does not significantly affect the use of QRIS among MSME actors in the area of Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

Keywords: Cash Transaction Tools, MSME, QRIS, Perception, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

INTRODUCTION

MSMEs (Micro, small, and medium enterprises) are the leading players that help support the country's economy. MSMEs are one of the business sectors in great demand by business actors, considering that MSMEs are businesses whose management can be carried out by individuals or small business entities. In Indonesia, most people use MSMEs as an economic activity or a source of daily income. Establishing many businesses in the MSME sector will absorb much labor and increase the number of job opportunities, thereby reducing the number of unemployed.

Based on Law Number 20 Article 1 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are divided into three types: 1) Micro Enterprises, Micro Enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals and individual

business entities that meet the criteria for micro-enterprises as regulated in the law. 2) Small Businesses: Small Businesses are productive economic businesses that stand alone and are carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or are part of either directly or indirectly from medium or large businesses that meet the criteria for small businesses as referred to in the law. 3) Medium-sized Enterprises: Medium-sized Enterprises are productive economic businesses that stand alone and are carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or are part of either directly or indirectly with small or large businesses with a total net worth or annual sales as regulated in the law. Based on Law Number 20 Article 6 of 2008, the criteria for MSMEs are explained based on their assets and turnover:

Table 1. Criteria for MSMEs according to Law 20/2008

Business Criteria	Assets	Turnover
Micro Business	Max 50 Million	Max 300 million
Small Business	> 50 million - 500 million	> 300 million - 2.5 M
Medium Enterprises	> 500 million - 10 M	> 2.5 M - 50 M

The types of MSME businesses are categorized as follows: 1) Service businesses: There are various types of businesses in the service sector, including educational services, consulting services, workshops, transportation services, telecommunication services, etc. 2) Industrial Enterprises. There are various types of businesses in the field of industry, among others, the Convection Industry, Mining, Crafts, etc. 3) Businesses in agriculture include plants, Such as vegetables, nurseries, orchards, etc. Livestock: Raising cattle, laying hens, birds, etc. Fisheries: land/sea such as shrimp ponds, fish ponds, etc. 4) Culinary Business: There are various types of businesses in the culinary or food and beverage sector, such as Traditional Restaurants, Street Food or Street Food, Contemporary Cold Drinks, Coffee Shops, Fast Food, etc.

MSMEs are among the pioneers of the Indonesian economy, which can no longer use traditional methods. Therefore, they must adapt to digital-era business models to survive increasingly tricky market competition. (Tayibnapis, Wuryaningsih, & Gora, 2018)

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted MSMEs and forced them to make many changes, adapting and changing their business processes. The changes that must be made cannot be separated from digitalization. (Sahoo, 2020) The era of digitalization has brought many changes and created various types of businesses, all of which cannot be separated from the use of technology. Business actors are required to be able to adapt to changes in this era of digitalization. One of them is that MSMEs, the business group with the most significant economic share, must be technologically literate so that other business products do not leave behind their businesses. (Onegina, 2023) The Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, better known as UMS, is a private university located in the Solo Raya area, precisely on Jl. A. Yani, Mendungan, Pabelan, District.

Kartasura, Sukoharjo Regency, Central Java 57162. The existence of the UMS Campus is a business opportunity for the community. One of them is MSME players in the food and beverage (FnB) sector, where there are currently various types of food and beverage businesses around the UMS campus, many of whom have adopted technological advances for their business needs. Starting from promotions, online sales, and digital-based payments, this makes it easier for MSMEs to process their businesses better than before. Relatively rapid developments have slowly shifted the financial industry to the digital era.(Morgan & Ofstein, 2020)

The combination of technology and finance is often interpreted as financial technology (Fintech). To date, there are 132 million internet users in Indonesia. (Kasali 2018 dalam Kusuma & Asmoro, 2021) The fintech (financial technology) industry seeks to optimize this potential by offering various financial products that make it easy for users to access multiple financial services. (Pendame & Akotey, 2023) Indonesia has many digital financial products, including Dana, Spay, Go-Pay, Ovo, etc. There is also an alternative payment option, using QRIS as a non-cash transaction tool. Quick Response Code Indonesian Standard (QRIS), commonly known as QRIS, combines various types of QR from various Payment System Service Providers (PJSP) using a QR Code. QRIS was developed by the payment system industry together with Bank Indonesia so that the transaction process using QR Codes can be more straightforward, faster, and more secure. (Mukherjee, 2018)

Sourced from Bank Indonesia, QRIS provides a more efficient alternative non-cash payment method (Goleman, Daniel; Boyatzis, Richard; Mckee & Perdana, 2018) in Pangastuti et al., 2023)). *QRIS* is a unifying tool for various payment applications that use QR Codes. Through *QRIS*, providers of goods and services (merchants) no longer need various QR Codes from different publishers. Since Bank Indonesia published it on 17 August 2019, the City of Solo has become the largest *QRIS* user in Soloraya. According to data from the Solo City Bank Indonesia (BI) Representative Office in 2022, the number of *QRIS* merchants in Soloraya will continue to increase. Data shows that the number of Soloraya *QRIS* merchants reached 36,881 in December 2019. This number increased in December 2021 to 281,164 merchants and 358,410 merchants in July 2022. 26% of the total 358,410 merchants came from Solo City, and Sukoharjo Regency is the second city/district in Soloraya with the highest number of *QRIS* merchants, at 19%. Solo Pos stated that Klaten district was 15%.

Karanganyar Regency is in fourth place in the city/district in the former Surakarta Residency with the most significant number of *QRIS* merchants at 13%, Sragen Regency at 10%, Boyolali Regency at 9% and finally Wonogiri Regency at 8%. The use of *QRIS* by MSMEs will further help improve their business performance. Having *QRIS* will help business actors in various fields because it is more efficient and effective in conducting non-cash transactions or consumer payments. Until now, around the UMS campus, many MSME players have used *QRIS* as a non-cash transaction tool, but the factors that cause MSME players to transform and use *QRIS* as a digital-based payment tool are not yet known.

This research aligns with research conducted by (Puspitaningrum et al., 2023). This research discusses the use of QRIS in buying and selling transactions. The results of the research conducted by the author above show that QRIS has become a popular means of payment in Surabaya, especially in the Ketintang area. The use of QRIS makes transactions more accessible for both

ordinary people and MSME communities. The advantage of the research conducted by the author is that the author further analyzes the perception of risk from using QRIS for the community and MSME players, where there are not many authors who explore this.

According to Sugiyono, the hypothesis in research is defined as a temporary answer based on the formulation of research problems determined by the researcher, where the research formulation has been stated in the form of a question sentence. Based on the Perceived Ease of Use (X1), Perceived Benefits (X2), Perceived Risk (X3), Perceived Security (X4) Use of QRIS on MSME actors (Y) problem formulation, theoretical review, and relevant previous research, the authors formulate the following hypothesis: H1 : There is an alleged influence of the perceived ease of use variable on the use of QRIS on MSME actors. H2 : There is a suspected influence of the perceived usefulness variable on using QRIS in MSME players. H3 : There is an alleged influence of the perceived risk variable on using QRIS among MSME players. H4 : There is a suspected influence of the perceived security variable on using QRIS among MSME players.
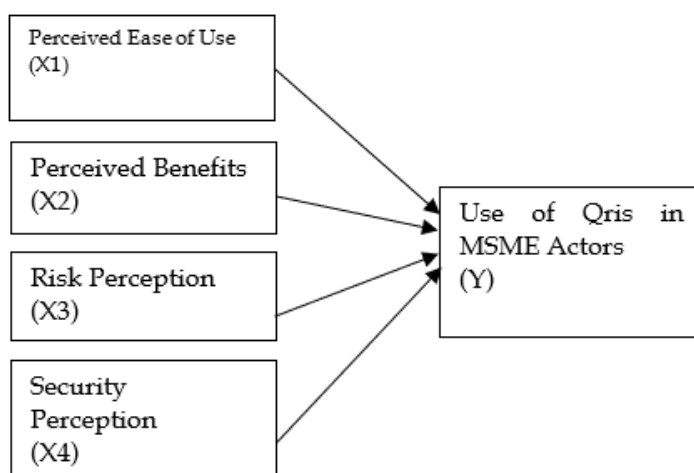
Figure 1. Research Model

METHOD

This research uses a quantitative type of research. Quantitative research is a scientific method that focuses on collecting numerical data and statistical analysis to answer research questions and test hypotheses. Data collection techniques in quantitative research often involve surveys, experiments, or statistical analysis of secondary data. The data collection process in this research was carried out by distributing questionnaires to respondents using Google Forms. This research data collection technique is through Google Forms. In the first process, the researcher summarized and made several questions following the research title and then distributed them to respondents. Finally, the researcher summarized and poured the answers from the respondents on the research results. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling with the following criteria: a) MSME actors in the Muhammadiyah University Surakarta area, b) MSME actors who have provided non-cash transactions, and c) MSME actors who have made transactions using QRIS for at least 1 year. Data analysis techniques using research instrument testing:

1. Classical assumption testing, The classic assumption test ensures the regression equation is correct and valid. It must conduct several classical assumption tests before conducting multiple regression analysis and hypothesis testing to determine whether the regression model is free from assumption deviations and meets the conditions for getting a good linear. Several classic assumption tests researchers use include multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, normality, autocorrelation, and linearity tests.

2. Multiple linear regression analysis is an analytical tool for forecasting the value of the effect of two or more independent variables on the dependent variable to prove whether or not there is a functional relationship between two or more independent variables and one dependent variable.

3. Hypothesis testing is a method of making decisions based on data analysis, either from controlled experiments or observations (uncontrolled). In statistics, a result can be statistically significant if the event is unlikely to be caused by chance factors according to predetermined probability limits.

The variables of this research consist of Perceived Ease of Use, Perceived Benefits, Perceived Risk, Perceived Security, and the Use of QRIS among MSME players. The Perceived Ease of Use variable is measured by two indicators: the ease felt by MSME players and the urge to have sophisticated features. This indicator was developed into seven questions: using QRIS is easy and not complicated, using QRIS improves performance, using QRIS can save time, using QRIS is very profitable, transaction history can be found easily when using QRIS, transactions using QRIS is felt to be more practical, transactions using QRIS is faster than cash.

The Perceived Benefit variable is measured by the indicator of shortening the time in carrying out transactions. This indicator was developed into seven questions. Namely, the use of QRIS can increase sales, the use of QRIS makes the transaction process more accessible, the use of QRIS provides a practical alternative payment method, the use of QRIS increases effectiveness in commerce, the use of QRIS can save time in transactions, transactions using QRIS are relatively simple, and MSMEs experience many benefits when making transactions using QRIS.

The Risk Perception variable is measured by indicators of network constraints when carrying out transactions. This indicator was developed into seven questions, namely the use of QRIS in transactions reduces the circulation of counterfeit money, the use of QRIS requires large amounts of internet data, the use of QRIS has the potential for theft of personal data, the use of QRIS can increase tax costs, the use of QRIS has the potential for fraud from consumers if this occurs. Network disruptions affect the transaction process using QRIS, and errors often occur when making transactions using QRIS.

The Security Perception variable is measured by two indicators: consumer confidence in data security when using QRIS and MSME actors' confidence in data security when making QRIS transactions. This indicator was developed into seven questions: namely, whether the payment method via QRIS is safe to use, whether QRIS provides security in transactions, whether the QRIS system provides security guarantees according to the description on the product, whether the security of stored balances is guaranteed, the use of QRIS can provide confidentiality of personal

data, transactions using QRIS minimize hacking. Personal data consumers have confidence that QRIS technology guarantees security when making transactions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The findings of research conducted on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) actors in the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta area show that perceived ease of use and perceived benefits significantly affect the use of QRIS on MSME actors. In contrast, other variables, namely perceived risk and perceived security, do not significantly affect the use of QRIS on MSME actors.

Table 1. Normality Test Results

Variables	Kolmogorov Smirnov	Description
perceived ease of use	0,153	Normal
perceived benefits	0,138	Normal
risk perception	0,144	Normal
perception of security	0,149	Normal

Based on the normality test table, the results show that the effect of the independent variables of perceived ease of use (x1), perceived benefits (x2), perceived risk (x3), and perceived security (x4) on the use of QRIS on MSME actors (y)> 0.05, so the conclusion is that the data is usually distributed.

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variables	Tolerance	VIF	Description
Perceived Ease of Use	0,237	4,216	Multicollinearity Free
Perceived Benefits	0,244	5,892	Multicollinearity Free
Risk Perception	0,233	4,295	Multicollinearity Free
Perception of Security	0,254	5,427	Multicollinearity Free

Based on the multicollinearity test table, the results show that the influence of the independent variables of perceived convenience (x1), perceived ease (x2), perceived risk (x3), and perceived security (x4) does not occur in multicollinearity symptoms.

Table 3. Heterodeskedastistas Test Results

Variables	T	Sig.	Description
Perceived Ease of Use	1,977	0,051	Multicollinearity Free
Perceived Benefits	-0,339	0,736	Multicollinearity Free
Risk Perception	0,120	0,904	Multicollinearity Free
Perception of Security	-0,029	0,977	Multicollinearity Free

The heteroscedasticity test table calculation results show that the significance value of the perceived ease of use variable is 0.051, perceived benefits are 0.736, perceived risk is 0.904, and perceived security is 0.977. All variables have a significance greater than 0.05, which means that all independent variables in this study do not exhibit symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Table 4. Multiple Linear Analysis Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
1	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constanta	5,633	0,150		32,090	0,000
Perceived Ease of Use	0,082	0,029	0,083	2,314	0,016
Perceived Benefits	1,069	0,152	1,074	7,050	0,000
Risk Perception	0,018	0,077	0,019	0,098	0,828
Perception of Security	0,006	0,126	0,006	0,045	0,964

The multiple linear regression equation appears as follows: constant value of 5.633, for the value of b1 of 0.082, b2 of 1.069, b3 of 0.018, and b4 of 0.006.

$$Y = 5{,}633 + 0{,}082\, X_1 + 1{,}069\, X_2 + 0{,}018\, X_3 + 0{,}006\, X_4 + e$$

Y = Use of QRIS by MSME players
a = Constanta
b = Regression coefficient of independent variable
X_1 = Perceived Ease of Use
X_2 = Perceived Benefits
X_3 = Risk Perception
X_4 = Perception of Security
e = Error

The perceived ease of use regression coefficient is 0.082, which means a positive relationship exists between perceived ease of use and the use of QRIS in MSME players. This means that the Ease

of Perception can encourage or assist MSME players in using QRIS as a non-cash transaction tool, which will promote the use of QRIS in MSME players in the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta area.

Table 4 shows that the significant value in the perceived convenience variable is 0.016, which means that this figure is not more than 0.05. Thus, H1 is accepted that perceived convenience positively affects the use of QRIS on MSME actors in the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta area. The perceived Benefit Regression coefficient is 1.069, which means a positive relationship exists between perceived benefits and the use of QRIS among MSME actors. This means that the perceived benefits of the use of QRIS as a non-cash transaction tool are strongly felt by MSME actors. The table shows partially that the perceived benefit variable has a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. Thus, H2 is accepted that there is a positive effect of perceived benefits on using QRIS by MSME actors in the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta area.

The perceived risk regression coefficient of 0.018 indicates a positive relationship between perceived risk and the use of QRIS by MSME actors. This means that risk perception is also one of the things used and considered by MSME actors when using QRIS as a non-cash transaction tool. However, based on the value in the table, the Risk Perception variable has a significance value of 0.828> 0.05. Thus, H3 rejected the idea that risk perception does not significantly affect the use of QRIS on MSME actors in the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta area.

The perceived security regression coefficient of 0.006 indicates a positive relationship between perceived security and the use of QRIS by MSME actors. This means that perceived security is also one of the things used and considered by MSME actors when using QRIS as a non-cash transaction tool. However, based on the value in the table, the perceived security variable has a significance value of 0.964> 0.05. Thus, H4 is rejected, as perceived security does not significantly affect the use of QRIS in MSME actors in the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta area.

Table 5. Hasil Koefisien Determinasi (R^2)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.999[a]	.998	.998	.09803

Based on the table above shows that the result of the Adjusted R Square coefficient of determination is 0.998 or (99.8%) This means that the variation in changes in the variable use of QRIS on MSME actors can be influenced by perceived convenience, perceived benefits, perceived risk, and perceived security by 99.8% and other variables outside the research model explain the remaining 0.2%.

Table 6. Hasil Uji Kecocokan Model (Uji F)

Anova[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	584.465	4	146.116	14307.00	.000[b]
	Residual	.913	95	.010		
	Total	585.378	99			

The table above shows that the F_{count} value is 14.307. This indicates that the F_{count} is greater than F_{tabel}, which is 14.307, greater than 2.70. It also has a significant value (sig) of 0.000, which means less than 0.05. So, it can be concluded that the model used in this study is appropriate or fit.

T-test (Hypothesis Test)

It is called a partial test, and it is used to test the validity or falsity between hypotheses so that it states how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable. It is said to be significant if the probability value <0.05, and vice versa if the probability value> 0.05 is insignificant. From Table 4.2, the t_{count} value of the Ease of Perception is 2.314, which means 2.314 is more significant than 1.98, and the significance value of 0.016 is smaller than 0.05. So, it can be concluded that the Ease of Perception significantly affects the Use of QRIS MSME Actors. Then the perceived benefit has a t_{count} value of 7.050, which means 7.050 is more significant than 1.98, and a significance value of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05. So, it can be concluded that the perceived benefits significantly affect the use of QRIS MSME actors. Furthermore, the Risk Perception has a t_{count} value of 0.098, which means 0.098 is smaller than 1.98, and a significance value of 0.828 is more significant than 0.05. So, it can be concluded that Risk Perception does not significantly affect the use of QRIS MSME actors. The Security Perception has a t_{count} value of 0.045, meaning 0.045 is smaller than 1.98 and a significance value of 0.964 greater than 0.05. So, it can be concluded that Security Perceptions do not significantly affect the Use of QRIS MSME Actors.

Perceived Ease of Use

The perception of ease of use has been proven to significantly affect the use of QRIS among MSMEs in the Muhammadiyah University area of Surakarta. These results support previous research conducted by (Mahyuni and Setiawan, 2021), which states that using QRIS as a transaction medium is fairly easy and not complicated because you only need to scan the available barcode. The same results were also found in research conducted by (Niken et al., 2022), which states that the application of QRIS and its features are easy to learn and master, which then forms the perception that QRIS is reasonably practical and flexible for MSME players to use. The results of this study strengthen previous research conducted by (Lestary et al., 2024) that perceived convenience significantly affects the efficiency of digital payments using QRIS in Tasikmalaya MSMEs. The development of software supporting digital payment methods makes it possible to complete transactions easily and quickly. QR codes are an alternative that can be used to facilitate transactions for MSMEs. The analysis results show that perceived convenience significantly affects the use of QRIS among MSMEs in the Muhammadiyah University area of Surakarta. MSME players in the Muhammadiyah University Surakarta area are starting to implement the use of QRIS

as a payment medium. MSME players find the transaction process easy because the trader only needs to state the nominal amount of the purchase, and the consumer scans the barcode provided by the trader, so there is no need for additional actions such as giving change to the consumer.

Perception of Benefits

Based on the research results, the Perception of Benefits variable has a t-value of 7.050 (p=0.000). Based on the calculation results, it is known that the value of tcount (7.050) > t_{table} (1.98) with 0.000 < 0.05, then H0 is rejected, which means that perceived benefits have a significant effect on the use of QRIS among MSMEs in the Muhammadiyah University area of Surakarta. Harmonized results were found in research conducted by (Sholihah & Nurhapsari, 2023) Which states that perceived benefits are one of the keys that influence the intention of MSME actors to adopt QRIS. The same results were also found in the research. (Hidayatulah, Susi Wardhani, & Sumiyati, 2023) States that perceived benefits significantly affect interest in using QRIS in MSMEs in Pangkalpinang City. Perception of benefits is a belief about the decision-making process. If someone believes a system will be helpful, they will continue using it, and vice versa. This statement also applies to business processes, such as using QRIS as a non-cash transaction tool for MSMEs. Perceived benefits play an essential role in decision-making regarding the operation of payment methods. Using a digital payment system in the form of QRIS provides many benefits for MSMEs. MSME players feel benefits include minimizing the time used to carry out transactions, reducing the circulation of counterfeit money, and making it easier to record transaction processes. Apart from being felt by MSME players, consumers also feel the benefits. Consumers think that transactions are easier because they do not need to carry cash or do not get confused when they forget to bring some money. The results of this research are relevant to research conducted by (Ningsih, Sasmita, & Sari, 2021) Which states that perceived ease of use significantly affects the decision to use QRIS-based electronic money.

Risk Perception

The test results show no significant influence between Risk Perception and the Use of QRIS among MSME players. Similar results also occurred in previous research conducted by (Bagus et al. Martini, 2022), which states that risk perception does not significantly influence QRIS satisfaction. Risk perception is a perception of uncertainty and undesirable consequences from using products and services. This research supports previous research conducted by (Santika et al., 2022), which states that risk perception does not have a significant effect and has a relatively small risk in using QRIS. Risk is described as something subjective or an individual's perception of uncertainty when carrying out an activity. The smaller the individual's risk perception, the greater the level of trust, and vice versa. However, in digital payments, risk perception has many risk dimensions. Every existing system certainly has its risks, including the payment system in the form of QRIS. Risks from using the QRIS payment system include network problems that can hinder or even cancel the transaction process. Apart from that, the high level of fraud is also a concern for MSMEs. However, not all QRIS users, especially MSMEs, do not overthink about the risks

involved. Providing a Wi-Fi network is a preventive measure to minimize delays or failures in the transaction process. Checking the balance when completing a transaction can also reduce fraud in the non-cash transaction process. User data privacy and security are the biggest threats to carrying out digital transactions. This is in line with research (Amar et al., 2023), which explains that risk perception does not significantly influence the use of QRIS. Many external factors influence MSME players to use QRIS and encourage them to continue using QRIS for their business.

Security Perception

The perception of security has been proven to have no significant effect on the use of QRIS among MSMEs in the Muhammadiyah University area of Surakarta. Similar research results also occurred in previous research conducted by (Rahmawati & Arfiansyah, 2024) Which states that perceptions of security do not significantly influence the decision to use QRIS in MSMEs. The QRIS payment system allows it to be influenced by perceptions of security, especially for MSME players. Even though many MSME players use QRIS for their business needs, many do not fully understand how to use QRIS and the calculations when making QRIS transactions. Apart from existing security guarantees, individuals can commit fraud when transactions using QRIS. This happens due to the lack of knowledge of MSME players regarding existing technological developments. It could be said that they are late in using QRIS, so MSME players must adapt to using QRIS for their business. (Adrianjara, 2022 dalam Pangesti et al., 2024) Explains that just by showing proof of the transaction, there is still room for some individuals to commit fraud, such as falsifying payment codes, including the nominal value and name of the shop, so that MSMEs believe that the payment has been successfully made. In addition, employees at several businesses said they did not have direct access, so they could not cross-check payments to see whether the transaction was successful. This research is in line with research conducted by (Putri caesa, A. F. 2024) She stated that security perceptions do not significantly affect the interest of MSMEs in Sleman Regency in using QRIS.

CONCLUSION

The perceived ease of use significantly affects the use of QRIS in MSME players in the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta area. MSME players find it easy to use QRIS during the transaction process, and transactions through QRIS are considered more efficient and effective. Perceived benefits significantly affect the use of QRIS in MSME players in the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta area. MSME actors feel many benefits when applying QRIS as a payment method for their business; in addition to minimizing time during transactions, other benefits felt by MSME actors include reducing the circulation of counterfeit money and making it easier to record the transaction process. Besides being felt by MSME players, consumers also feel the benefits. Consumers think that transactions are easier because they do not need to carry cash or are not confused when they forget to bring some money. Risk Perception does not significantly affect the use of QRIS on MSME players in the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta area. Every existing system certainly has its risks, including the payment system in the form of QRIS.

Risks that can arise from using the QRIS payment system include network constraints that make it possible to hinder and even cancel the transaction process. In addition, the high level of fraud is also a concern for MSME players. Security perceptions do not significantly affect the use of QRIS in MSME players in the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta area. Although there are already many MSME players who use QRIS for their business needs, many of them do not understand or do not know thoroughly how to use QRIS and its calculations when making transactions using QRIS. Apart from the existing security guarantees, they do not rule out the possibility of people committing fraud when transacting using QRIS. This happens because of the lack of knowledge of MSME actors regarding existing technological developments. It can be said that they are late in using QRIS, so MSME actors need to adapt to using QRIS for their business.

Many MSME players in the Muhammadiyah University Surakarta area have used QRIS as a business transaction tool. This will allow MSME players and their businesses to experience many benefits, including transaction effectiveness. Suppose MSME players can keep up with existing technological developments and adapt well to something new, one of which is the application of QRIS. In that case, it is unsurprising that their business will develop much better in the future than other businesses that do not implement something new. This research only covers several MSMEs businesses in the Muhammadiyah University area of Surakarta, so the results cannot be generalized to all MSMEs in Surakarta City. For this reason, future researchers are advised to examine the progress of digitization with international standards that are considered capable of being implemented in Indonesia to facilitate buying and selling transactions with very minimal risk accepted for MSME actors, as well as examining more broadly how the broad spread of QRIS as a legal payment instrument and protected by OJK.

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